INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS EVERYWHERE

NUMEROUS REPORTS AS TO THE MINERS' STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS,

But Nothing Definite Given Out by Operators Concerning the Proposed Terms of Settlement.

SAYS A TEN PER CENT. INCREASE WILL BE A GREAT VICTORY.

United Mine Workers Will Not Stand in the Way if Diggers Decide to Accept the Terms.

HE OPPOSES SLIDING SCALE

ON THE GROUND THAT MEN WOULD GAIN NOTHING IN THE END.

Conference of Operators at Which the Situation Was Discussed and a Report Sent to New York.

IN THE EFFORT TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN MEN AND EMPLOYERS.

Price of Coal Likely to Be Advanced if Wages Be Raised-Attitude of the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.-The coal strike remains unsettled. Reports of conferences of mine operators and of leading officials of the coal-carrying railroads were plentiful. Beyond the general statement that the principal point under discussion was the advisability or practicability of granting the mine workers a 10 per cent. advance in wages, very little of the details of the meetings could be gleaned. The operators generally expressed the opinion that the increase could not be granted and the operating expenses met unless there was an advance in the price of coal. The larger operating companies, however, took rather a hesitating view of the proposition | CAPTAIN SHIELDS AND FIFTY-ONE to further increase the price of anthracite, contending that the competition of bitu-

minous coal was now too sharp. President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is reticent on the general question of accepting a 10 per cent. increase without other concessions, and declined to be interviewed on that point.

Meantime the strike leaders are continuing their efforts to induce working miners to join in the strike. Quietude prevailed to-day throughout the mine region. All eyes were turned toward New York in expectancy of some important announce-

MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

The Miners Themselves Must Determine What Is Best to Be Done.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 28 .- Notwithstanding the rumors of settlement and of concession upon the part of the operators, there was no change in the great coal strike situation here to-day. It was probably the most inactive day that President Mitchell and his official staff have spent since the strike began. The day gave promise of developing important events at the United Mine Workers' headquarters, but all those interested were doomed to distimes during the day that something might develop before night. In the afternoon he When he was pressed, however,

istory of America. The manner in which the strike demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that the conditions unearable, that to continue working meant surrender absolutely all hope of mainning themselves and families as the american citizen believes they should. The order is fully up to anticipation.

the newspapers is correct, while far from achieved by organized labor, and won unof course, have nothing to say as to what action will be taken as to the acceptance eite miners themselves. Our organization not make the mistake which has wrecked many other organizations of asng the power to determine through its ficers the happiness or misery, the weal or woe, of the 500,000 men, women and chilendent on the anthracite coal inustry for a liveliho

take the position in this contes have in all others, that capital is ntitled to fair compensation on hones investment, but that no institution has afford labor a sufficient rate of wages to twenty-four miles in diameter and was enable those depending upon it to earn fair living.

In discussing the reported 10 per cen share it, and should there be

Outetness continues to prevail throughout whole Lehigh Valley region. The J

on the South Side, that of Coxe Bros. & 1899. Cadet Vincent has had one year and

in that operation to discontinue work. President Mitchell was the principal

A large parade of miners from the surtounding towns was to be held in Hazleton to-morrow, but the mayor refused to permit it to take place. He would give no reason, but it is believed he took this step to avoid disturbances.

CONFERENCE OF OPERATORS.

Draft of the Proposed Settlement Considered at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 28 .- An important meeting of the coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys was Coal Company in this city to-day. All the representatives of the big coal companies with collieries in this section were present. The only individual coal producers represented was Coxe Bros.' & Co. W. A Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company, the chairman of the joint association of coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, presided. The conference lasted from 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until 2:30, when Major I. A Stearne, general manager of the Coxe Bros.' mines, joined in the conference.

After the conference was over neveral operators were asked for information, but they were very reticent. Superintendent Lathrop said: "We discussed a scheme IT WILL PROBABLY BE "PACIFIC" of advancing the wages of all the men

the shout the region at least 10 per cent. The , "der question was also discussed, but we are not prepared to give out any information regarding our deliberations on Town of Kirin, in Manchuria, Cap-From another reliable source it was

learned that the presidents of the coal companies in New York sent a draft of the proposed settlement of the strike to their representatives here with instructions M. A. HANNA IS CHIEF FACTOR to meet in conference and discuss whether it would be advisable to make terms with the strikers on the basis stated. This involved a great deal of labor and caused endless discussion. Some of the superintendents thought the increase could not be granted without loss. It was argued by those opposed to granting the increase that the cost of mining has increased considerably the past five years and with the accept the programme." mines getting deeper every year it is bound to increase still further in the years to expenses in case an increase is granted is to advance the price of coal.

The president of one of the big companies in New York who was called up by long-distance telephone for his views said to have stated that he did not think an increase in the price of coal could be entertained. Bituminous coal is too sharp a competitor now, and an increase in anthra-(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Members of Company F, Twenty-Ninth Volunteer Infantry, Who Were on Marinduque Island.

DESPERATE FIGHT PROBABLE

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED, AC-

CORDING TO THE NATIVES.

Report from General MacArthur Saying the Entire Party Was Captured-No Details.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—General Mac-Arthur cables the War Department from Manila that on Sept. 11 Captain Devereaux Shields, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos. Nothing his been appointment. That President Mitchell was heard from him since and it is supposed waiting for information from New York the entire party, including Captain Shields, has been captured with many killed and Arthur's cablegram

"On Sept. 11 Captain Devereaux Shields

Infantry, with one hospital corps man Villabos, for Torrijos, intending to return the information that he had nothing to overland from Santa Cruz. Have heard Shields. scarcely a doubt that the entire party was captured, with many killed and wounded sent by letter from commanding officer George S. Anderson (Colonel Thirty-ninth firms the report as to capture, but was unable, on Sept. 27, to give details or present whereabouts of Shields and party, or names of killed and wounded. formation probably will be available soon. until Shields and party are rescued. All troops expected soon. Logan will be sent

to Marinduque, if necessary, to clear up The Twenty-ninth Infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson (Atlanta), Ga. Captain He was made captain in the Twenty-ninth Infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now re

southern coast of Luzon, and about gitimate right to exist which does not | miles from Manila. Marinduque is about garrisoned by two small detachments United States troops. One of at Boag, on the west coast of the island and the other was at Santa Cruz, the Shields appears to have started from Santa Cruz on a gunboat for lorrijos, a small well as the body of troops under that officer, has been captured, for the dispatch

were Lieut. Edward Simpson commanding

NEW CHINESE PROGRAMME AR-RANGED BY THREE POWERS.

Germany, France and Russia to Submit a Proposal That Is Milder Than the Kaiser's First Scheme.

FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

HE TELLS CHAFFEE HE IS ANXIOUS

Any Important Developments Within Two Weeks.

BLOCKADE OF CHINESE PORTS

IF UNDERTAKEN AT ALL,

tured by Russians and the Chinese Troops Disarmed.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 4 a. m.-Apparently Germany's retreat from an untenable position has been virtually accomplished. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "An agreement on the Chinese programme has been arranged between France, Germany and Russia. It will be submitted to the other powers within a few days. The action recommended will be milder than Germany's original proposal, and it is expected that all the powers will

The Cologne Gazette in another semiofficial statement apparently intended for come. The only way to meet operating consumption in the United States and England, points out the serious position resulting from Prince Tuan's ascendency, "the continued massacres of missionaries and converts and other indications that the anti-foreign movement is directed from an influential center." It thinks that the situation thus created "must appear intolerable even to those powers favoring a policy of indulgence and forebearance."

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard says: "I learn that Li Hung Chang has declared that Vice Admiral Alexieff has gone to Port Arthur to avoid meeting Count Von Waldersee, who was to hold a conference with him and with Vice Admiral Seymour and Sir Alfred Gaselee."

The following dispatch, dated Sept. 27, has been received from Shanghai: "It is reported that General Mei Kung Yi has expelled the Boxers from Shan-Tung and is now following them into the province of Chi-Li. Some excitement has been caused by a rumor that Chinese steamers flying the British flag are conveying munitions of war from the Shanghai arsenal northward. It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to pay the British

LI TALKS WITH CHAFFEE.

He Tells the General He Desires a Cessation of Hostilities.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 25, via Taku, 26, via Shanghai, 28.-Li Hung Chang told General Chaffee to-day that his chief desire was to effect a cessation of hostilities, and he promised that the Chinese would not again take the initiative in fighting. He expressed confidence in the fairness of the United States, and said he hoped the American government would act as mediator. using its influence to hasten the assembling of the proper body to settle the whole question. He is in constant cable communication with Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, and it is understood that he has his credentials. At the suggestion of General Chaffee he is hasten-

A British cavalry reconnoissance forty miles to the southwest of Tien-Tsin occupled several towns without opposition. The

region is reported peaceful. A messenger who arrived here to-day brings news of a massacre of thirteen Swedish missionaries in the northern part of the province of Shan-Si.

DELAY IS PROBABLE.

No Important Developments in China Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-The State De reports within the past twenty-four hours If Tuan has been degraded and if Russia contemplates a blockade of the Chinese naval ports the department does not know the facts. It has let it be known to the Chinese government that Tuan's promotion would be unwelcome to this government the statement that Ching has been discovered to be a contributor to the Boxer cause, it is said that all the information that the department has been able to se cure touching Ching's personality went to show his unvarying friendliness for the foreigners and on that record he was actions to Minister Conger have gone forthe State Department's policy. It is said however, and the statement may be significant, that no developments of importance are expected within the next two weeks

The report from St. Petersburg that Rus sia proposes to blockade the Chinese naval ports, created much interest at the Navy Department and in government circles generally to-day. As there is no statement to the effect that it is to be preceded by

cerned. The penalties generally have been the seizure and confiscation of the property and cargo of the offending nation, or selzure or detention. The legal position of a pacific blockade, however, is so unsettled as to the attitude of the blockades toward the vessels of states not concerned that their course has varied in almost every

The first pacific blockade ever instituted was in 1821, when the coasts of Greece, then nominally subject to Turkey, were blockaded by English, French and Russian squadrons. New Granada was blockaded by England in 1866, Mexico by France in 1838, La Plata by France in 1838-40, the Greek ports by England in 1850, the coasts of Formosa by France in 1884, Greece by PRESIDENT MITCHELL TALKS | held at the office of the Lehigh Valley VICEROY LI'S CHIEF DESIRE | Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy and TALKS IN DUTCH AND ENGLISH Russia in 1886, and Crete in 1897 by the six powers of Europe. When Formosa was blockaded by France in 1884 the blockade was intended to include neutral vessels as liable to capture and condemnation, notwithstanding the fact that France had not assumed the attitude of a belligerent. This State Department Is Not Expecting position was assumed because France decided to continue to coal at Hong-Kong. England refused on this occasion to admit that under the circumstances France had the right to capture and condemn neutra's. In 1897, when the European powers blockaded Crete, the ships of neutrals were allowed to enter and discharge cargoes, provided they were not intended for the use of Greek troops in the interior. Previous to that, in 1887, the Institute de Droit International adopted a declaration to the effect that a pacific blockade was only permissible on condition that vessels under foreign flags could freely enter blockaded ports and that vessels of the offending nations which might be sequestered when the blockade ceased should be restored to their owners without compensation. The United States itself resorted to the expedient of the pacific blockade three days prior to the declaration of war with Spain, when, by executive order, certain of the

Cuban ports were blockaded. If the report from St. Petersburg should prove to be correct the supposition is that, as it is based on the alleged activity of the Chinese fleet, the blockade would be (CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

ANDERSON PERCIFIELD, OF NASH-VILLE, LEAVES THE BRYAN ARMY.

Comes Out for McKinley, Sound Money, Expansion and the Ethics and Fruits of Patriotism.

BRYAN NOT IN ACCORD WITH HIS PARTY'S GREAT LEADERS.

Philippines Record Will Not Bear Scrutiny-Lawrence County Contractor Out for McKinley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 28.-Anderson Percifield, of Nashville, Brown county, In- | number of Hollanders in the crowd, and diana, has renounced Bryanism, and will openly and fearlessly espouse the cause of Republicanism, sound money and territorial expansion. Mr. Percifield is a lawyer of fine ability, and has a large practice in his own and adjoining counties. It is said of him that he has successfully defended more persons charged with homicides than any other lawyer of his age in

this part of the State. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of the district composed of Brown and Bartholomew counties, in the years 1884 and 1886, serving two terms. He was a candidate for member of Congress from the Fourth district in 1897, on the death of William S. Holman, and was defeated for the nomination by the present representa- to break down the dykes.' tive, F. M. Griffith. He did not, however,

Mr. Percifield is a very forcible and elothe true remedy for the hard times and a great surprise awaited the Governor.

In September, 1896, Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany, was engaged to speak Columbus for the Gold Democratic organicrats with dismay and they hastily looked of the local Democrats was equal to the emergency, so Mr. Percifield was drafted from Brown county, as the person most likely to offset the influence of Mr. Jewett, and thus prevent Demomany Democrats from being convinced

On being interviewed while in this city wise the labor which has produced these products, and above all the full and free employment of both labor and capital.

"The predictions made as to the direful results which would follow the establishfuted, and the fallacies of the free silver doctrine have been exploded. The people are more prosperous than ever before during my lifetime. There are no idle men in this part of Indiana, and I never saw the time when this could be truthfully as-

"The present attitude of the Democratic arty is hostile to the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson and Douglass on territorial expansion. The future of our country and its prosperity depends immensely on who favor ceding them away are making insidious and destructive war upon our

AND MAKES NINETEEN SPEECHES.

He Is Greeted by Large Crowds at All Stopping Places, from Dawn Until Late at Night.

TELLS HOLLANDERS TO MAINTAIN THE DYKE AGAINST BRYANISM.

An Ovation at Junction City, Where "Buffalo Bill" and His Men Meet the Governor.

BRIEF SPEECH BY COLONEL CODY

WHO SAYS THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IS ALREADY ELECTED.

Roosevelt to Make Eighteen Speeches To-Day-Incidents of the Final Meetings in Colorado.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 28.-The first day in Kansas of the Roosevelt campaign has been successful as far as audiences and interest are concerned. The meetings have been larger and the interest greater than at any other time during the trip west of the Missouri river. Big meetings were held at Abilene, Salina and Lindsburg. The last meeting of the day was at this place, and as it was a night meeting and had been well prepared for and advertised it was by far the greatest demonstration of

the day.

National Republican Committeeman Mulvane and the State committee of the State of Kansas arranged to-day for seventeen speeches for Governor Roosevelt, including a night speech and a day journey of 490 miles. The result has been that the special Roosevelt train did not reach Hutchinson until 10 o'clock, two hours and a half late. The train failed to run on schedule time and thousands of people were kept in the open air at different places along the ANTAGNOSTIC TO DEMOCRACY | road for hours awaiting its arrival. The committee in charge have arranged for eighteen speeches in this State to-morrow.

The first stop made by the special train to-day was at Jennings at 7 o'clock. At Horton the Governor left the train, was escorted to a platform in the open air and made a brief speech. Governor Roosevelt reminded hearers that in 1860 Kansas had stood for liberty in deed and not in name only; for that liberty that knows how to govern itself and therefore how to govern others. He said that they would be unworthy sons if they did not try to maintain the heritage for which their fathers had shed their blood. There was a large the Governor saluted his hearers in opening his remarks with a few words of their mother tongue.

At Prairie View the Governor was introduced from the rear platform of the train "I am told that there is here a settle ment from the land from which my ancestors came. Is it true? [Cries of 'Yes, yes.' If you will let a Dutchman give a word advice, I will give it. Out in the land from which my ancestors came they key the flood out by dykes. As you know, Holland has been won from the sea. They pu the dykes up to keep the waters out. Putting the dykes up does not make the land only way it can be cultivated is to keep the water out. During the last four years in this country we have been putting up a big dyke to keep Bryanism out. I time was wholly taken up. He then ex-hope no one is going to be foolish enough tolled President McKinley and his policy,

There were good crowds and brief stops sulk in the campaign, but was active and at Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Nankato, made many speeches for Mr. Griffith in Belleville and Clyde. Here there was a various parts of the district. He was shout and a rush for the rear platform, including the interests of labor, but it velt left the train to go to a platforn

When the train arrived at Junction City "Buffalo Bill's" soldiers and Indians in to have been members of the Roosevelt regiment in Cuba. Cannon and Gatling guns belched forth a salute to the incommade a short speech he introduced to th crowd Colonel Cody, who said: "Ladies and Gentlemen-Governor Roose

velt is the American cyclone and I don't wonder that some have taken to their cel lars. The ticket Governor Roosevelt repre is already elected, and all they have got to do is to show down and take the pot. I have with me members of Colone osevelt's regiment at San Juan hill. have others who belonged to the Sixth an Tenth Cavalry. I have also with me some from Great Britain and the continent. came to Kansas a boy in 1853. My father He stood between civilization and agery. Every mile of Kansas has covered and won with blood. We had to expand. Kansas is still expanding. The State was then known as Bleeding Kan-It is no longer 'Bleeding Kansas. It is one of the great States of the Union At this point the train moved off an after a warm reception at the Auditorium in the park a brief address was made by

ANARCHISTS AT PUEBLO.

They Wanted to Mob Roosevelt, bu the Authorities Prevented Them.

him and he retired to rest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- The correspondent of the Times-Herald, telegraphing from Pueblo, Col., last night, said: Governor fession of an Italian, named Igo Ferrio, Two hundred Hungarians and Italians only against the vessels of the nation con- CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE. | two days these foreigners—there is not an banditti."

American in the crowd concerned-formed a scret organization, whose purpose was to, mob Governor Roosevelt. Among their number was an Italian by the name of Igo Ferrio. He listened to all they had to say, and this afternoon called upon Chief of Police Griffin and Mayor George West and ROOSEVELT TRAVELS 490 MILES apprised them of what was to happen as soon as the Roosevelt party was in the

> The mayor and chief of police are both Democrats, but they acted with promptness. Extra police were sworn in, and all the detectives of the city put to work. By the time the Governor arrived six of the ringleaders were under arrest, and the others were notified that stern measures would be resorted to if any attack was made. The effect of this was salutary.

> While the streets have been filled all evening with a mob of hoodlums shouting for "Bryan" and cursing Roosevelt, no violence has been offered the Governor or his friends. It is impossible, however, for them to appear on the streets without insult being offered.

> The men who planned the riot and attack belong to the lowest class of population in Pueblo. Many of them do not speak the English language, and few have any understanding of American ways. That some one instigated them to plan this attack there can be no doubt, but who it is impossible to say at this time, if ever. Most of these men go armed, and this fact, with the eggs and stones they proposed to use, would have made the assault upon the Governor a most dangerous one. He was quietly told of the proposed raid and how the city authorities had nipped it. It did not deter him from attending all the meet-

inally intended to. Colorado Republicans were in a fury today over the attack on Governor Roosevelt at Victor Wednesday evening. Colors Democrats were apologetic as citizens. As partisans they denied that the Democratic party of the State or the Teller party had inspired the attack. The Rocky Mountain News, the organ of the party, openly charged Senator Wolcott with having in- DEMOCRATS ALONE RESPO spired the attack for the purpose of laying the blame for the same on the Democrats. Senator Wolcott, who has not been in the best of temper since the trip commenced,

was so angry at this accusation, connected as it is with villainous attacks on Governor Roosevelt, written by the special correspondent of the News on this train, that the correspondent was put off the train at (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

LETTER FROM A. D. WHITE TO GER-MAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

United States Ambassador Says the Election of Bryan to the Presidency Would Be a Disgrace,

IMPERIL BUSINESS

ND BRING DISTRESS TO TOILERS

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

le Denounces as a Calumny the Statement That the Administration Is Hostile to Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League, Twenty-first Assembly district branch, held a mass-meeting to-night, at which it taxed the speaker's voice to the utmost. Arthur Von Briezon read a letter from Andrew D. White, United States minister to Germany. In his letter Minister White expressed regret at not being able to at- his address, and, in fact, all through it, tend the meeting to-night, saying he was to sail for Germany on Oct. 16, and his

"His defeat and the election of Mr. Bryan would not only bring confusion and distress upon the business interests of the country, of liberty in the old world, and rejoice 'the hearts of reactionaries of every sort, who "As your meeting is mainly under the direction of our fellow-citizens of German that of all the calumnies ever uttered in unjustifiable, in my opinion, is that which hostile feelings toward Germany. If any can surely claim to be that person; and from the beginning of my stay in Germany all my instructions from the present ad this policy, we have had the settlement of add that evidence of a kind feeling may also be seen in the personal letter of President McKinley to the King of Saxony on his fiftleth anniversary, and the very kindly treatment of President Harrison by the present German Emperor, as well as varous cordial messages which have passed by telegraph and otherwise between the heads of the two countries. "While the commercial and manufactur

facturers in the same line of business i the two nations are steadily improving and that the great cause of this improvement is the frank and friendly feeling shown toward Germany by the present adminisrocated by the present German govern been obtained by any sacrifice of the rights or interests of American citizens of Ger man birth or descent. Never has an ad rights and interests than has McKinley's." way the political situation, saying that for fifty years the German-Americans had stood by the Republican party and its principles, financial and otherwise, and could not believe that the Democrats had now won over these voters to their side as has been claimed. In this connection

ing rivalry between the two nations has

been and remains continuous and strong

there is no reason why ill feeling should

exist any more than that it should ex-

"I believe it a calumny to state that cit old world, vast standing armies of hungreds of thousands of soldlers raised by the conscription of able-bodied men can be scared from their allegiance to Repubican principles by the fact that the United finds it necessary for a brief space of time to add to the gallant little regular that German Republicans are likely to turn ported, simply because the United States

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

He Begins at the Extreme Root of the Question and Follows It to the Uppermost Branch.

THAT KNOCKS PROPS FROM UNDER THE POPOCRATIC WAILER.

Hundreds of Trusts Which the Nebraskan Would Not Destroy, De-

spite His Condemnation of All.

MACHINES USED BY FARMERS

DEPARTMENT STORES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE TRUSTS.

ings planned and speaking as he had orig-Big Four Railway Also Mentioned na an Example of a Trust That

Benefits the People

UNTRUTHS TOLD BY

FOR DEFEAT OF LEGISLA'

Senator Hanna's Speech Befor Wholesale Dry Goods Repul lican Club of New York.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 28.-A blg r was held by the Republicans here to There was a large attendance of farn The eloquent young Indiana senator, Al J. Beveridge, was the principal spe He discussed the trust question, and the a great deal of light on it. Senator B eridge showed that there are more tru than most people supposed. All labor-s ing machinery, all workingmen's combina tions or unions, all department stores, maintained, are trusts. The farmer who owns a self-binder or a mowing machine, or a thresher and stacker, are operating trusts. The majority of trusts benefit mankind. It is only when they are dishonestly operated that they menace of harm the people. For abolishing this the senator showed that the Republ party favors federal control of all com nations that do business outside the in which they have been incorporated. The Republicans in Congress wanted a cons tutional amendment giving the federal go ernment the right to control these co cerns, but the Democrats defeated th measure. Mr. Bryan is directly responsible, for a word from him in favor of the amendment would have enabled it to pass. Now Mr. Bryan is daily telling his auditors the Republicans never tried to repress combinations. Mr. Beveridge's ventilation of Bryan's hypocrisy in this matter met with approbation. The crowd was so great that His enunciation was so perfect and his tones so ringing, however, that few of his audience missed a word. At the close of

the speaker was greeted with cheers. MR. BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH. The Trust Question Discussed from

Several View Points. Following is the speech delivered by Se ator Beveridge at Columbus, Neb., toin the newspapers. have seen photographs of Mr. Bry farm. I am not a farmer now, I worked at the business. The differe to the farmers with more authority than Mr. Bryan. And as he talks to them about trusts, I also will talk to them

What is a trust? It is a great c tion of capital, designed to simplify and labor, designed to simplify and unify in there can be good trusts and bad trusts. men. A trust is a good trust when it performs the work for which it has be tion. The well-being of the masses is the result of every industrial development that

A trust is a bad trust when it raises prices dishonestly and without other reason than to satisfy the greed of its managers when he does that he ought to be put in iail. A trust is a bad trust when it dishonestly raises prices; and when it does that it ought to be restrained or put out of existence. But because one man steal is no reason why all men should be put a no reason why all trusts should be destroyed. Mr. Bryan is in favor of destroy favor of destroying only such combination of capital as oppress the people, just as you are in favor of putting in jail only such men as commit larceny or murder or

TRUST OPERATED BY FARMERS. Let me give the farmers a perfect illusthis country operates himself. That trust is the self-binding harvester. I got the job of driving the first self-binder harvester that was sent to central Illinois by the Mc-Cormicks. It was an old wire binder. It was a trust. It was the only trust I have ever had anything to do with. It did what several different machines and implements were required to do before. It enabled the farmer himself to harvest and market his to do before. The first season the selfagainst It that are now advanced against trusts. It was said that it threw labor result in each farmer becoming a sort not need help from the day-laborers whor burn up the self-binders. But men thought they were thrown out of en ment by it, found that they were not; that there were other employments. ments in other directions than all